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NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY. PROTEST.

The HAGUE, 12 January, 1831.
The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States of America, had the honor to receive from the hands of his Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, on the 10th inst. a document purporting to be an expression of his opinion on the several points submitted to him as Arbitrator, relative to certain portions of the boundary of the United States. In a period of much difficulty, his Majesty has had the goodness, for the purpose of conciliating conflicting claims and pretensions, to devote to the high parties interested, a time that must have been precious to himself and people. It is with extreme regret therefore, that the undersigned in order to prevent all mis-conception, and to vindicate the rights of his Government, feels himself compelled to call the attention of his excellency, Baron Verstolk Van Soelen, his Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs, again to the subject. But, while, on the one hand, in advertent to certain views and considerations, which seem in some measure, perhaps to have escaped observation, the undersigned will deem it necessary to do so with simplicity and frankness; he could not, on the other, be wanting in the expressions of a most respectful deference for his Majesty, the Arbitrator.

The language of the Treaty, which has given rise to the contestation between the United States and Great Britain, is, "And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz. from the north west angle of Nova Scotia: that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix river to the highlands along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of the river, to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy ***** East, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the bay of Fundy, to its source; directly north, the aforesaid highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence." The manner of carrying this apparently exceedingly definite and lucid description of boundary into effect, by running the line as described, and marking the same on the surface of the earth, was the subject, the sole exclusive subject, submitted by the convention of September, 1827, in pursuance of the treaty of Ghent, 1814 to an arbitrator.

If on investigation, that arbitrator found the language of the treaty, in his opinion, inapplicable to, and wholly inconsistent with, the topography of the country, so that the treaty of 1783, in regard to its description of boundary, could not be executed according to its own express stipulations, no authority whatever was conferred upon him to determine or consider what practicable boundary line should, in such case, be substituted and established. Such a question of boundary, as is here supposed, the United States of America would, it is believed, submit to the definite decision of no sovereign. And in the case submitted to his Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, the United States, in forbearing to delegate any such power, were not influenced by any want of respect for that distinguished monarch. They have on the contrary, given him the most signal proofs of their consideration and confidence. In the present case especially, as any revision or substitution of boundary whatever, had been steadily and in a spirit of unalterable determination, resisted at Ghent and at Washington, they had not anticipated the possibility of there being any occasion for delegating such powers.

Among the questions to which the language of the treaty of 1783, already quoted, gave rise between the high parties interested, is the following, viz.:—where at a point due north from the source of the river St. Croix, are "the highlands which divide the rivers, that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those that fall into the Atlantic Ocean," at which same point on said highlands was also to be found the north-west angle of the long established, well known, and distinctly defined British Province of Nova Scotia.

On the southern border of the river St. Lawrence, and at the average distance from it of less than thirty English miles, there is an elevated range of continuation of broken highland, extending from Cape Rosieres, south westerly to the sources of Connecticut river, forming the southern border of the basin of the St. Lawrence and the ligne des versants of

the rivers emptying into it. The same highlands form also the ligne des versants, on the north of the river Restigouche, emptying itself into the bay des Chaleurs, the river St. John with its northerly and westerly branches emptying into the bay of Fundy, the river Penobscot with its north westerly branches emptying into the bay of Penobscot, the rivers Kennebec and Androscoggin, whose united waters empty into the bay of Sagadahock, and the river Connecticut emptying into the bay usually called Long Island Sound. These bays are all open arms of the sea or Atlantic Ocean; are designated by their names on Mitchell's map; and with the single exception of Sagadahock, are all equally well known, and usually designated by their appropriate names. This ligne des versants constitutes the highlands of the treaty, as claimed by the United States.

There is another ligne des versants, which Great Britain claims as the highlands of the treaty. It is the dividing ridge, that bounds the southern side of the basin of the river St. John, and divides the streams, that flow into the river St. John, from those which flow into the Penobscot and St. Croix. No river flows from this dividing ridge into the St. Lawrence. On the contrary, nearly the whole of the basins of the St. John and Restigouche intervene. The source of the St. Croix also is in this very ligne des versants, and less than an English mile distant from the source of a tributary stream of the St. John. This proximity reducing the due north line of the treaty, as it were, to a point, compelled the provincial agents of the British Government to extend the due north line over this dividing ridge into the basin of the St. John, crossing its tributary streams to the distance of about forty miles from the source of the St. Croix, to the vicinity of an isolated hill between the tributary streams of the St. John. Connecting that isolated hill which the ligne des versants, as just described, by passing between said tributary streams, they claimed it as constituting the highlands of the treaty.

These two ranges of highlands as thus described, the one contended for by the United States, and the other by Great Britain, his Majesty the Arbitrator, regards as comporting equally well in all respects with the language of the treaty. It is not the intention of the undersigned in this place, to question in the slightest degree the correctness of his Majesty's conclusion. But when the Arbitrator proceeds to say, that it would be suitable to run the line due north from the source of the river St. Croix, not "to the highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence," but to the centre of the river St. John, thence up said river to the mouth of the river St. Francis, thence up the river St. Francis to the source of its south westernmost branch, and from thence by a line drawn west into the point where it intersects the line of the highlands as claimed by the United States, and only from thence to pass "along said highlands, which divide the rivers, that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence, to the North-westernmost head of Connecticut River," thus abandoning altogether the boundaries of the treaty, and substituting for them a distinct and different line of demarcation, it becomes the duty of the undersigned, with the most perfect respect for the friendly views of the Arbitrator to enter a protest against the proceedings, as constituting a departure from the power delegated by the high parties interested, in order that the rights and interests of the United States may not be supposed to be committed by any presumed acquiescence on the part of their representative near his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Baron Verstolk Van Soelen, the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed)
WM. P. PREBLE.
His Excellency the Baron Verstolk
Van Soelen, his Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

STATE OF MAINE.

The Joint Select Committee of the Legislature, consisting of four on the part of the Senate, and seven on the part of the House, to whom was referred the Governor's special Message of the 25th March, 1831, with accompanying documents, consisting of a copy of the award made by the King of the Netherlands in relation to the North Eastern Boundary of the United States, upon the question submitted to him by the Government of the United States and Great Britain, also a copy of the Protest which the Minister of the United States at the Hague thought it his duty to make against the award of the King; also extracts from the despatch of the Minister, shewing the character of the protest, and the ground upon which it was made;

and also the correspondence between the Minister of the United States, and Sir Charles Bagot, the Ambassador of Great Britain, at the Court of the King aforesaid, upon the same subject; have examined and considered the same Message and documents, and

REPORT.

The Legislature of this State, having on former occasions discussed the question of title and jurisdiction of this State to the territory to which they considered the British Government had made an unjust claim, a claim contrary to a fair and impartial interpretation of their own acts and admissions, and also the right of the Government of the United States, under the constitution, to interfere with the rights of territory and of sovereignty of an independent State, so far, as to either directly or indirectly cede or transfer any portion thereof to any State, either domestic or foreign; the Committee do not deem it important on this occasion to discuss these subjects further, and content themselves by simply referring to the documents which have proceeded heretofore, from the Legislative and Executive departments of the State Government.

The documents in which your committee would respectfully solicit the attention of the Government of the United States, are the Message of Enoch Lincoln, Esq. Governor of the State of Maine, delivered before both branches of the Legislature in January, in 1827; the subsequent report of the Committee, on so much of the Governor's Message as related to the North Eastern boundary; the subsequent correspondence of the Governor with the Secretary of State of the United States; the Governor's Message delivered before both branches of the Legislature, in January, 1828; the report of the Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as related to the North Eastern Boundary; the subsequent acts and doings of the Legislature more especially; the measures adopted by this Legislature, a copy of which has already been forwarded to the President of the United States.—The aforesaid documents, your committee consider, contain the main facts in support of the title of the State, to soil and sovereignty, as well as some of the grounds of her rights under the constitution of the United States. An examination of those documents, for any present purpose, will sufficiently indicate, not only the views heretofore entertained by the State, but the course which she will feel it her duty to pursue in furtherance of her rights.

Here it may be proper to remark, that the State authorities, have not any disposition to embarrass the Government of the United States, in any of their negotiations with Foreign Nations, when they pursue the authority given them by the Constitution; and it ought also to be understood, that the Legislature of the State, while exercising their powers under the Constitution of the State, and as Guardians of the rights and interests of the People, cannot and ought not to compromise the rights of the State by any direct act of their own, or by an acquiescence in the exercise of powers by any other State or sovereignty, contrary to the will of the People as expressed and delegated in their compacts and constitutions. There are rights which a free people cannot yield, and there are encroachments upon such rights which ought to be resisted and prevented, or the people have no assurance for the continuance of their liberties.

We make these remarks without intending any disparagement to the Government of the United States, and also with the entire confidence and conviction, that on a just and careful review of the measures that have so far taken place, that there will be found to exist no substantial impediment to giving final effect to the perfect constitutional obligations, to protect and preserve the original and independent rights of the people of this State.

The most important document referred to your Committee, is one which emanated from the King of the Netherlands, the Arbitrator selected by Great Britain and the United States, by virtue of the Convention of Sept. 29, 1827—to decide upon the points of difference which had arisen between the Governments under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent.—The Legislature have on a former occasion, briefly expressed their views on the subject of the Convention of 1827—that it did not necessarily and directly violate, but that prospectively, it might produce a violation of their constitutional rights; and it may properly be added, that the question raised by the British, and which was recognized by that Convention, did not grow out of a legitimate interpretation of the Treaty of Ghent, but was artfully introduced by the British Agents, and was incautiously admitted, or not sufficiently opposed and resisted by the Agents of the United States. This State has never admitted the authority of the Convention, and cannot

consider her rights compromised by any decision under it.

The King, or sovereign power of the Netherlands derived its authority of Arbitrator from the Convention of September 28, 1827. His authority to decide the questions submitted is indicated in the first article, which is as follows: "It is agreed that the points of difference which have arisen in the settlement of the Boundary between the American and British dominions, as described in the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, shall be referred to some friendly sovereign or State, who shall be invited to investigate, and make a decision upon such points of difference."

The first question which naturally arises in this case, is; did the Arbitrator whom the points of difference between the Governments was submitted, decide the manner of settling them?

From the language used, it seems to have been the intention both of Great Britain and the United States, to submit the decision of the difference which had arisen, not to an individual, but to the Sovereign Power of an independent State or Kingdom; hence the propriety of the language they used to express their intention, "some friendly sovereign or State." To fulfil the intention of the parties, it was not only necessary that the Sovereign power selected, should have been at the time of its selection in the full and undisturbed enjoyment of its power, and equally dependant upon, and independent of, the parties, but that the power should have thus continued to the time of its delivering its opinions upon the questions submitted. At the time of the selection of the King of the Netherlands, or the sovereign to arbitrate and settle the differences, he, and his Government were exercising, and were in the full and uncontrolled possession of the Sovereign power of Holland and Belgium, formerly the United Provinces and the Netherlands. Subsequent events, and events which occurred many months before the subject had been considered, and any sort of decisions was made and delivered to the parties, separated Belgium from his dominions and from the sovereign power of his Government. Losing Belgium, deprived the King of nearly three-fifths of his subjects, and of course three-fifths of his power and consequence and he ceased to be King of the Netherlands.

The loss of Belgium arose from the prevalence of liberal opinions and the desire of the People to secure their rights. The revolution, from the course the British pursued, naturally produced feelings of attachment to, and dependence upon them for aid and protection, and as naturally excited feelings against the institutions of the United States. But we go still further: the course of events did not simply increase his dependence upon the British, but compelled him to call upon them for assistance to enable him to sustain his power as King, even, in Holland. The British were, long before the decision, his privy counsellors, if not the managers and regulators of his public concerns and negotiations, upon which the existence and continuance of his power depended. He was within their power and control. Having then lost the character possessed at the time of the selection, the King or Sovereign Power of the Netherlands ceased to be the Arbitrator to whom the differences had been submitted. A decision after such a change of character and interest cannot, for any purpose be considered as having any obligatory force or effect; it can be considered only a mere nullity.

The next question which arises is, has the Arbitrator decided the points of difference which has arisen between the two Governments?

The Arbitrator in stating the authority or rules of decision, says, "the points submitted ought to be decided according to the Treaties, Acts, and Conventions concluded between the two powers that is to say, the Treaty of Peace of 1783, the treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation of 1794, the declaration in relation to the river St. Croix in 1798, the Treaty of Peace, signed at Ghent in 1814, and Mitchell's map and the map A. referred to in the Convention."

The first point the Arbitrator was called upon to decide, was, "which is the place designated in the Treaties as the North-west angle of Nova Scotia, and what are the highlands dividing the rivers emptying themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, along which is to be drawn the line of boundary from that angle to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river." The United States claimed a range of highlands which limit the streams falling into the river St. Lawrence, and separate them from streams flowing from the same range in all other directions, and through all other channels, falling ultimately into the Atlantic Ocean. The British claimed a range of land, which in a part of its course, separated

the waters of the St. John from the waters of the Penobscot, and in another tributary of the same river. These ranges of land were indicated on the map A. according to the claims set up by the parties respectively. The North-west angle of Nova Scotia according to the claims of both parties was at a point where a line drawn north from the source of the river St. Croix intersected the range of highlands, with only this difference, according to the claims of the United States it would intersect the range, and according to the claims of Great Britain it would touch the eastern extremity of the line, and only intersect if it continued northwesterly.

To avoid any misrepresentation of the meaning of the Arbitrator, we will quote from the documents. He says, "the arguments adduced on either side and the documents exhibited in support of them, cannot be considered as sufficiently preponderating to determine any preference in favor of one of the lines respectively claimed by the high interested parties as boundaries of their possession from the source of the river St. Croix to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, and that the nature of the difference, and the vague and not sufficiently determinate stipulations of the Treaty of 1783, do not permit to adjudge either of these lines to one of the said parties, without wounding the principles of law and equity with regard to the other."

And again, "the question results itself into a selection to be made of a ground dividing the rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those that fall into the Atlantic Ocean that the high interested parties are agreed with regard to the courses of the stream delineated by common accord on the map A. and affording the only basis of a decision; and that therefore the circumstances upon which such a decision could not be further elucidated by fresh topographical investigations, nor by the productions of additional documents." They follows—

"We are of opinion, That it will be suitable to adopt as the boundary of the two States, a line drawn due North from the source of the river St. Croix to the point where it intersects the middle of the deepest channel of that river ascending," &c. This is the language of recommendation or advice to the parties of a course to be adopted by them; rather than a decision of the point submitted; whether the meaning is to be ascertained from the language used, or from the preceding arguments, the conclusion is the same, the Arbitrator did not pretend to decide, and declared he could not decide the point in controversy between the parties, but only intended to suggest a mode, by which, in his opinion it might be decided. The Arbitrator seems to have been impressed with the limitation of his powers, and that he had no authority to decide contrary to the question submitted, and that he was bound to decide, if he decided at all, in favor of one of the two lines claimed by the parties.

If the deductions from the aforesaid arguments of the Arbitrator need any farther elucidation, it will be found in an examination of the second point submitted to him, and his decision upon it.—The second point of difference is, "which is the Northwesternmost head of Connecticut river?" One party claimed one branch, and the other party, another, and after the examination of the evidence and arguments adduced by both parties, the Arbitrator, instead of using the language and form of expression, says, "we are of opinion that the stream situated farthest to the Northwest among those which fall into the Northwesternmost of the three lakes, the last of which bears the name of Connecticut, must be considered as the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river." This seems to be, from the arguments which precede, and the language employed by the Arbitrator the only point decided, of the three submitted.

The Government of the United States cannot feel themselves bound to adopt or be governed by the advice of the Arbitrator, particularly when his advice was not sought or asked by them, and was given at a time when his situation gave him peculiar inducements for favoring Great Britain.

If it were to be considered, that he had made a decision with an intention of deciding the first point of difference between the parties; the question arises;—has the Arbitrator decided in pursuance of the authority given him?

The authority under which he acted has been before stated, and here it will be only necessary to repeat; if he has not decided the points of difference which had arisen in the settlement of the boundary between the American and British dominions, as described in the fifth Article of the Treaty of Ghent, according to the Treaties and Conventions appertaining to the same subject, the Government of the United States will have no

hesitation in rejecting the decision. If the Arbitrator has not performed his duties in good faith, or has violated or transcended the powers given him; it does appear to your Committee impossible that the Government of the United States will consider their faith pledged so far as to consider themselves bound by the decision.

It is proper to examine the subject of dispute. The Arbitrator in stating the claims made by the parties in relation to the first point in dispute, says, "the high interested parties respectively claim that line of boundary at the South and at the North of the river St. John, and have each indicated upon the Map A, the line which they claim." The line indicated on the Map by Great Britain south of the St. John, extending from the source of that river, and between it and its tributaries, and the Penobscot river and its tributaries in a part of its course, and in the residue of its course between tributaries of the St. John to Mars Hill. The line indicated by the United States on the north of the St. John, extended along the ridge of land which limits the sources of the streams which fall into the river St. Lawrence to the point of that ridge which terminates a due north line from the source of the river St. Croix. It is very manifest the Arbitrator fully understood the respective claims and differences of the parties.

Great Britain and the United States equally contended that the boundary was on the land, a boundary of highlands, which divide waters; they could not have contended for another, because the treaty of 1783, describes no other than one that "highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, nor did the Proclamation of 1763, the Quebec act of 1774, the Commissions to the Governors of the Province of Quebec, or the Commissions to the Governors of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick describe any other boundary on the land, and as it was described in the Treaty."

From an examination of the Treaty and documents above named, one fact appears clear and manifest—They all divide the streams and rivers into two, and but two classes for any purpose connected with the boundaries, to wit: the river St. Lawrence, and all the rivers and streams emptying into it from the highlands, which limit their sources, are placed in one class, and in opposition to all other streams or rivers, flowing from the same highlands in other directions and through all other channels into the Sea or Atlantic Ocean; which constitute the other class. Commencing with the proclamation of 1763, the British became particular, and give exact and well described boundaries to their Provinces, so much so, that it is now difficult to perceive how any general description could be more clear.

The Treaty of 1783, adopted the boundaries of the Provinces as they had been at various times clearly and distinctly described by the British.

The question submitted to the Arbitrator was not a question of law or equity, it was barely a question of fact, and he only had authority to decide the fact under the Treaties and the claims which had been set up under them by Great Britain and the United States. His authority was limited to deciding whether the line claimed the United States on the north of the St. John was the line intended and described in the treaty of Peace of 1783. The authority of drawing or recommending a new line, however much it was for his interest to do it, or for the interest of the British that it should be done, was not conferred by the Convention.

The Arbitrator not having pursued the authority conferred on him by the "high interested parties" in his decision, but having drawn a new line, not on the land but in the beds of rivers in a considerable part of its course in direct violation of the terms of the Treaties and Convention and the claims of the respective parties, from which all his authority was derived, it necessarily follows that his decision is null and void, and ought not to be regarded by the United States as having any force or effect.

If the Arbitrator had decided in favor of the line claimed by the British on the south of the St. John, there might have been a slight appearance of plausibility in the decision, inasmuch as the boundary would have been on the land, and according to the claim made by one of the parties. But the Arbitrator despatched the British claim very briefly, and to use his language "at all events if it were deemed proper to place it (the northwest angle of Nova Scotia) nearer the source of the river St. Croix and look for it at Mars Hill, for instance, it would be so much more possible that the boundary of New Brunswick drawn thence northeastwardly, would give to that Province several northwest angles, situated further north and east according to their greater remoteness from Mars Hill." The British probably did not wish the Arbitrator to decide in favor of their claim, because if he gave them so much, they no doubt believed the flagrant injustice of the act would arouse such a state of feeling in the United States as would prevent their holding any part, and that they should not be able to secure to themselves a direct communication between Fredericton and Quebec.

The Arbitrator seems not to have despatched the claim and argument of the United States with equal facility. He felt the difficulty of reconciling the decision—which circumstances compelled him to make, to the evidence, and wished no doubt to satisfy the United States by giving them Rouse's point in exchange for two or three millions of acres of land in Maine.

The Arbitrator supposes, that, because the line was drawn through the Western lakes, without a strict regard to the ancient lines of Provinces, and because Mitchell's Map was used by the negotiators of the treaty of 1783, upon which the lines of Provinces were not previously drawn, and because Great Britain at first claimed the Piscataqua river as the eastern boundary of the United States, and because the Treaty of Ghent stipulated for a new examination on the spot, which would not be applicable to an historical or administrative boundary, that "the ancient delimitation of the Provinces does not afford the basis of a decision." If he had intended to have come fairly and impartially to a conclusion, it is a little difficult to conceive the reason of his having made only a partial selection of the facts, or of his assuming the existence or difficulties which would not have been found in practice.

It does by no means follow that if the negotiators did not intend to adopt the ancient lines of Provinces where the lakes formed a boundary, or if the British wished in the early stage of the negotiation to limit the United States to the Piscataqua river, that it was not finally agreed to adopt the ancient lines between the Provinces as the boundary of the United States in that part of it which came within the cognizance of the Arbitrator.

From the History of the negotiation of the treaty of 1783, it appears that the line was drawn through the middle of the lakes as the most certain and convenient boundary in that quarter. That the British did indeed in the first instance propose the Piscataqua river as the Eastern boundary of the United States, in the second instance the Kennebec, and in the third instance the Penobscot. The Americans proposed the river St. John as the boundary. Neither proposition was adopted, but if either had been, a new boundary differing from the ancient boundaries of Provinces would have been established. The negotiators agreed to adopt, and did adopt, after all their discussions, the ancient boundaries of the Provinces as they had long before been established by the British Government between Nova Scotia and Canada on the one hand, and Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York to the river St. Lawrence, on the other. The fact appears from the declarations of a majority of the negotiators, and the language used which is nearly a transcript of the description of the boundaries of the Provinces as established by the British. Of these points the Arbitrator was not ignorant, for the evidence of them had appeared in the discussion of the subject of boundary, and no doubt was in his possession. That the facts derived from documents in relation to the boundary may appear as they exist, we have deemed it proper to collate them as follows.

Boundaries in the Treaty of 1783.

"From the Northwest angle of Nova Scotia, sing the St. Lawrence, to wit: that angle and Lake Champlain in which is formed by a forty-five degrees north line drawn due north Latitude passes along from the source of the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the Sea, and also along the St. Lawrence from the coast of the Bay des Chaleurs and the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the head of Connecticut river, thence down a line due west in said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy."

Boundaries in the Quebec Act, 1774.

"South by a line from the Bay of Chaleurs along the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those that fall into the Sea, to a point in the forty-fifth degree of North Latitude on the eastern branch of the river Connecticut, keeping the same latitude directly west thro' Lake Champlain until it meets the St. Lawrence."

The same boundary is also found in the Commission to Gov. Haldimand, dated Sept. 18, 1777. In the Commission to Gov. Carleton, dated April 22, 1786, is found the following.

"Bounded on the south by a line from the Bay of Chaleurs along the highlands which divide the rivers which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of North Latitude, thence by a line due west in said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy."

"East by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Lawrence, from its mouth to the Bay of Fundy, to the source of the river St. Croix by said river source directly north to its source and by a line due north from thence to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of North Latitude, from thence by a line due west in said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy."

In the Commission to Gov. Wilnot, Governor of Nova Scotia dated November 21, 1763, is found the following boundary.

"Bounded on the westward by the mouth of the river St. Croix by the said river to its source, and by a line drawn due north, from thence to the southern boundary of our Province of Quebec to the northward by the said boundary as far as the western extremity of the Bay des Chaleurs."

The same boundary is also found in the Commissions to the Governors of Nova Scotia in 1765, 1773, and in the Commissions to Gov. Parr, dated July 29, 1782, who was the Gov. at the time of the treaty in 1783.

In the Commission to Gov. Carleton, the first Gov. of New Brunswick, dated Aug. 16, 1784, is found the following boundary.

"Bounded on the westward by the mouth of the river St. Croix by the said river to its source, and by a line drawn due north, from thence to the southern boundary of our Province of Quebec to the northward by the said boundary as far as the western extremity of the Bay des Chaleurs."

It is not a little difficult to conceive, how so plain language and explicit description of boundary, could by any sound and honest mind be so totally misconstrued, and should have been considered as not affording any basis of a decision in relation to the points submitted. If the facts in relation to Mitchell's map are considered, the conclusion of the Arbitrator is not warranted. That was a map of North America published while the British and French were contending for empire in North America, from the means furnished by the office of the board of trade and plantation in England, and while also the question, which had arisen under the Treaty of Utrecht, by which the French ceded Nova Scotia or Acadie to the British, as to the limits of Nova Scotia was unsettled. It was not therefore the policy of the British Government to designate the boundaries of the Provinces on her maps, which the compiler very well understood, and therefore the boundaries were not drawn. It is not true as supposed by the Arbitrator, that Mitchell's map regulated the boundaries, but the negotiators regulates the boundaries by pencil marks upon the map, according to their agreement of adopting the boundaries of the Province, as they were, and had been established before the revolution.

Another of the reasons urged as not affording a basis of a decision is, "that the Treaty of Ghent stipulated for a new examination on the spot, which could not be made applicable to an historical or administrative boundary." This, like the other instances, is begging the question. Facts are better than hypothesis. The fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent provides: "Whereas neither the point of the highlands lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix and designated in the former Treaty of Peace between the two powers as the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, nor the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, has yet been ascertained; and whereas that part of the boundary line between the two powers which extends from the source of the river St. Croix directly North to the above-mentioned northwest angle of Nova Scotia, thence along the said highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of North latitude, thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, has not yet been surveyed."

If the statement of the Arbitrator has any meaning, it appears to us to mean, that inasmuch as the monument had not been erected at the angle, the stipulation of the parties in the treaty afforded him no means of deciding where the angle should be. This avoids the very object of the treaty which was to have the lines surveyed and the angle marked. If the lines had been surveyed and marked, the parties would have had no occasion for his services. If the plain objects, clearly set forth in the article, could not furnish to the mind of the Arbitrator, any basis of a decision, we cannot conceive what could. He has in this, as in other instances, shewn more of ingenuity than soundness of judgement. No surveyor who had a competent knowledge of his business, would with such rules as the treaties furnish, find any difficulty in ascertaining the lines and angles. The Arbitrator says, "the first instructions of Congress, at the time of the negotiations which resulted in the Treaty of 1783, locate the said angle at the source of the river St. John." We are aware that this may be a British argument, but we are not aware that the instructions said any thing about, or had any allusion to the northwest angle of Nova Scotia. The design of the instructions was to form a new boundary not conforming to the ancient line of the Provinces, but as another and different line was adopted by the Treaty, the instructions have nothing to do with the boundaries. If the St. John had been adopted as the boundary, as inspection of the map shews that Nova Scotia would not have had a northwest, but a southwest angle, if it had retained the territory to the head of the river, on the left bank of it. We are aware that the British had made as much as they could of the fact, which had ceased to have any bearing on the question of boundary, after the adoption of the treaty of 1783. But yet this argument has been adopted by the Arbitrator.

He, again in a subsequent part of his argument, recurs to the instructions and says, "that if by adopting the line claimed at the north of the river St. John, Great Britain cannot be considered as obtaining a territory of less value, than if she had accepted in 1783 the river St. John as her frontier, taking into view the situation of the country situated between the river St. John and St. Croix in the vicinity of the sea, and the possession of both banks of the river St. John in the lower part of its course, said equivalent would nevertheless be destroyed by the interruption of the communication between Lower Canada and New Brunswick, especially between Quebec and Fredericton; and one would vainly seek to discover what motives could have determined the Court of London to consent to such an interpretation."

We are aware it has been admitted by the British within a few years past, that the country was included within the limits of the treaty, but they have said they never intended to give it up. The reason of their giving it up by the stipulations in the Treaty of 1783 is a plain one—they had struggled, but in vain, to hold the people of the U. States in subjection to their power, and had been compelled to acknowledge their independence and had failed in limiting the United States to the Piscataqua, or Kennebec, or Penobscot rivers, and to settle the dispute, agreed to adopt the ancient boundaries of the Provinces. This being a part of the territory which belonged to one of the States whose independence she acknowledged, she could not in justice withhold from the State any part of it.

The Arbitrator has seen fit to introduce a class of geographical and grammatical arguments. These, like other arguments are not original with him, but are of British manufacture. A full and sufficient answer, to all his immediate and mediate division of waters, and his supposition that the verb "divide" requires the continuity of the objects to be divided, as used in the treaty, is, the treaties, the Proclamation of 1763, the Quebec Act of 1774, and all the Commissions of the Governors, divide the waters connected with the boundary into two classes, to wit: those which flow into the river St. Lawrence, on the one hand, and those which through all other channels, by whatever name they may be called, ultimately fall into the sea or Atlantic Ocean, on the other.

It cannot be pretended that the Proclamation of 1763, the Quebec Act of 1774, and the Commissions to the Governors of the Province of Quebec, gave to that Province, any other or greater territory, from the Bay of Chaleurs to the head of Connecticut river, that the territory limited by the range of highlands which limit the waters that flow into the river St. Lawrence. Nor can it be pretended that the Commissions to the Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick gave them any territory west of the meridian drawn north from the source of the river St. Croix to the Boundary of the Province of Quebec, the highlands which limit the tributary streams of the river St. Lawrence.

The leading object of the Arbitrator, in all his arguments, appears to have been, to avoid deciding in favor of either line, because if he decided in favor of either, he could find no excuse for deciding against the line claimed by the United States, which he could expect would have the appearance of plausibility to the world, and thus the chance of securing Great Britain a passage between "Lower Canada and New Brunswick, especially between Quebec and Fredericton," would be forever lost.

It is with much satisfaction the committee have seen the prompt and able manner in which the Minister of the U. States at the Hague, has met the subject in his protest addressed to the King's Minister of Foreign Affairs, to which protest for the further elucidation of their views, they respectfully ask the attention of the Legislature.

In conclusion, your committee deem it to be their duty to the Legislature and to the State, to declare that in their opinion, in whatever light the document which emanated from an Individual, and not from that friendly sovereign, power or State to whom the points were submitted by the parties, because he had long before the decision ceased to be such Sovereign; or whether it be considered as advice on two of the points submitted and a decision on the other; whether it be considered a decision on all the three points submitted inasmuch as the decision is not warranted by his situation and the authority which was given him, nor a decision of the questions submitted to him by the parties, the U. States will not consider themselves bound on any principle whatever to adopt it. And further, should the U. States adopt the document as a decision, it will be in violation of the constitutional rights of the State of Maine, which she cannot yield. All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN G. DEANE, per order of the Committee.
House of Representatives, March 30th, 1831
Read and accepted. Sent up for concurrence,
BENJAMIN WHITE Speaker.

STATE OF MAINE.
Resolve in relation to the Report on the Governor's Message, of March twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one.
RESOLVED, That the Governor, with the advice of Council, be, and is hereby requested to transmit a copy of the Report of the Select Committee of the Legislature, on the Governor's Message, of the twenty-fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, communicating the advice and opinion of the late King of the Netherlands, who at one period was the Arbitrator, to whom was submitted "the points of difference which had arisen in the settlement of the boundary between the American and British dominions, as described in the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent," with other documents, with the doings of the Legislature thereon, to the President of the United States, in such way and manner as may be considered to be most for the interest of the State.

RESOLVED, that the Governor be, and hereby is requested to transmit a copy of the Report of the Select Committee of the Legislature on the Governor's Message delivered on the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, communicating the advice and opinion of the late King of the Netherlands, who at one period, was the Arbitrator to whom was submitted "the points of difference which had arisen in the settlement of the boundary between the American and British dominions, as described in the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent," with the other documents and the doings of the Legislature thereon, to the Governors of the several States composing the United States.

In the House of Representatives, March 31, 1831, Read and passed.
BENJ. WHITE, Speaker.
In Senate, March 31, 1831—Read and passed.
ROBERT P. DUNLAP, President.
April 1, 1831—Approved:
SAMUEL E. SMITH.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Pension Office, April 15, 1831.
Under the act of March 2, 1829, the following rules have been adopted:
If the Pensioner has died and left a widow, the balance of his pension belongs to her;—if he left no widow, or she be dead, to the children of the pensioner; and if no child or children, then to the legal representative of the deceased.

A widow claiming a balance must prove her relationship to the deceased before a Court of Record, show the period of his death, and that he was a pensioner of the United States.
Children must prove before a Court of Record, that the deceased was a pensioner of the United States, show the period of his death, that he left no widow, or that she be dead, that they are his children, and the only children, and are of age.

A certificate of the facts proved must be obtained from the Clerk of the Court. It is not necessary for the Clerk to give the evidence in detail, but only to state the facts that have been proved, and certify under his seal of office that the testimony adduced was satisfactory to the Court.
Executors and administrators must obtain from the officer who grants the letters, a certificate under his seal of office, that it has been proved to his satisfaction, that there are neither widow nor children of the deceased.

Great loss of lives by Shipwreck.
The last Esport Northern Light contains the following paragraph.
Letters have been received here from Brier Island stating that the brig Belle, Capt. James Dennis, from Burmuda, for Halifax, having on board three hundred passengers, officers and soldiers, were cast away on Ragged Island during the gale of the 9th and every soul lost.

The Boston Centinel represents all kinds of business in that city as very brisk. Says commerce is active and profitable, mechanics find a plenty of employment, and farmers a ready market for their produce. A shipwright complained that he had more work on hand than he could perform, and had to pay journeymen three dollars a day. Remis, says the Centinel, have risen 25 per cent and real estate generally has risen and is still on the rise. Such a state of things is exceedingly cheering, and has put to flight the ideas which were not uncommon last year, that the grass was about to spring up in our streets.

Cour.
We understand that the survey of a new route for the Lowell Rail Road has been commenced. It is to pass down the valley of the Medford river, and continue the line of the turnpike. It is said to be the intention of the corporation not to cross the track of any road, but rather to pass under or over by tunnelling.
Bunker Hill Aurora.

Rev. Edward Rutledge, formerly of Boston, has been appointed President of the Transylvania University of Lexington, Ky. to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Woods.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, MAY 10.

THE CABINET DISSOLUTION.

The dissolution of the cabinet at Washington, is a circumstance calculated to excite the attention of every reflecting mind. It would seem that it might well put to blush every accusation of the late administration of bargain and corruption, if blunders could be expected from such a quarter. Here ample evidence is disclosed that these gentlemen Secretaries, more or less of them, are and have long been engaged in bargaining for the next presidency, while their business ought to have been exclusively confined to the duties of their own offices; and now, finding that the whole co-partnership cannot agree as to measures and men, they agree to dissolve the Co. that they may enter into new relations to effect their grand designs. Mr. Van Buren's letter is a singular document. His style seems to show a studied obscurity, and we are strongly suspicious that his letter does not, so far as it is capable of being understood, disclose, nor was it intended, to disclose the true cause of the dissolution. The absurdity of this ostentation of delicacy and patriotism, is too glaring to let the pretence be believed. Every President, since the elder Adams, has been, while in the office of Secretary of State, a candidate for the presidency; nor has it been thought incompatible to stand in these two relations, before the people, at one time. Mr. Van Buren, by this strange course, or by his reasons ostensibly given for it, virtually accuses Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Adams, of being guilty of conduct incompatible with the character of disinterested patriots. This, we cannot think Mr. V. would willingly do, and we therefore believe that his ostensible reason for his conduct is not the real one; and that it was given incautiously and insincerely, if not hastily.

It appears to us that there is no source of danger to our free institutions, so great as that which results from the intermeddling with our elections, by officers of government. The natural tendency is, and a strong one too, to perpetuity of power. Now here is presented a council of ministers, each appointed to high executive and arduous duties—duties that require unceasing attention, high talent and extensive acquirements; leading neither by the right nor the left into the contest of political elections, but rather insulating their functions from all controversies on political subjects. But how do we find these functionaries employed. Two years only have past away and they are already at loggerheads about events no way concerning their official duties; and not to take place, according to their own account, till six years to come. What stronger evidence can there be of gross misapplication of their attention and time, for which we, the people, have paid them so liberally. We suspect that these movements are but the commencement of disclosures that will be hereafter made; and when and indeed before the whole iniquity is disclosed, we apprehend the people will be convinced that they never were so greatly imposed upon, as when the present administration came into power.

We would apply our censure to the whole cabinet as a body, reserving liberty to exonerate any individual from all accusation of what he is not guilty. The charge of meddling with the people's business, with a view to control them in the elective franchise, is fully evinced by the correspondence. How far the members of the cabinet are individually accountable remains to be more fully disclosed. We would as willingly do justice to each one, as well for his merits as his demerits.

We shall next week publish the letters of the Secretaries tendering their resignation; our limits will not admit of it this week.

¶ We have received the April (4th) number of Atkinson's CASKET, and as far as we have perused it, like the contents very much. The Casket is very neatly printed, and the plates it contains are worth half the price of the work, (\$2.50 per annum.) We shall hereafter make extracts from it for the gratification of our readers.

The following foreign news is in addition to what we published last week—

The news is important. Immediate hostilities were anticipated between France and Austria, and both French and English Funds had consequently fallen. Belgium was in an unsettled state. Poland was still struggling gloriously for her National Independence, and most devoutly it is hoped, her struggles may save her from conquest and oppression. Great distress prevailed in Ireland. We annex as copious details as our limits admit. [Bost. Patriot.]

A letter to the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, dated London, March 31, says, "The announcement of the French loan of 300 millions, coupled with the account in the French journals of Wednesday, or rather Tuesday night the 29th, detailing what had been previously hinted in general terms, that Marshal Maison had been instructed to demand of the Court of Vienna, as an ultimatum, that the Austrian troops should be immediately withdrawn from Bologna, and in case of refusal, to quit his post as Ambassador of the King of the French, and the consequent fall of the French funds (3 per cents, to 42 1/2) have produced a corresponding depression in the funds here to-day of one per cent, below the price at which they left off (77) last evening, as you were apprised by my communication of yesterday. There are also some other causes of alarm of a more domestic character, which tend to increase the agitation of the moment. Ireland is by no means in a satisfactory state."

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

LONDON, March 31.—We have received the Paris papers of Tuesday and Wednesday, the 29th and 30th. Their contents appear to us of considerable importance. The tone of all is decidedly warlike. The entry of the Austrians into Bologna is no longer doubtful; but France is said to have addressed a letter to that Power upon the subject, the answer to which was anxiously looked for in Paris, as upon it hung the question of immediate hostilities, or an equivocal peace. The pacific professions of M. Castimier Perrier, it now appears to have been adopted in the most liberal sense by Prince Metternich, and he acts upon the principle that France is really afraid, or unable to take a single step on her own or any other nation's defence.—This want of candor and generosity has roused the choler of the irascible President of the Council, for he looks upon it as a sort of personal indignity; and coupled with some curious disclosures of plans of attack by Austria upon France, fostered long before the breaking out of the Italian insurrection, has decided him upon addressing a peremptory note to the Austrian Cabinet, calling upon it categorically to state what its intentions are with respect to Italy. But before taking his final resolve, the President wished to feel the pulse of the English Ministry, and he has accordingly sent his son to England with a mission. It is said, of satisfying our Government, that if France should feel itself obliged to draw the sword, it would not be for purposes of territorial aggrandizement.

ment. A remark of the Minister in the Chamber of Deputies,—"that France was prepared at all events," together with some movements amongst Excellencies, Clausel, and some of the French Generals, seem to strengthen the conviction that war was imminent.

POLAND.

The accounts direct from Warsaw are to the 21st inclusive. On the 17th, the Governor Krukowieska, accompanied by his staff, viewed the fortifications of the city, the barricades in the streets, the means of defence in the private houses and the batteries on the other side of the river. Among other particulars, it appears that mines are made in several places, that many doors and windows are barricaded, and walls are built across the streets, by which the city is divided into separate fortified quarters.

Letters from Zamore of the 14th received at Warsaw, say that on the 11th, a Russian battalion was surrounded at Uchadie, and compelled to surrender; the prisoners had been brought to Zamore.

WARSAW, March 12.—Gen. Dwer-nicki has got the appellation of *Cannon Provider*, because every moment he is bringing in some fresh piece he has taken from the enemy. We have this moment learnt that his troops have passed the Bug at Gladmour and Horodlo. It is impossible to describe the joy and enthusiasm of the Volhynians on witnessing the arrival of their brethren the Poles.

Some of the Polish commanders of corps have been extremely active and successful against the enemy, Gen. Dwer-nicki has dispersed the division of Gen. Kreutz. He left Warsaw with only four pieces of artillery, and he has now a Park of twenty guns captured from the enemy. Should Lithuania rise in the rear of the Russians, the whole force of the empire would not be sufficient to subdue the Polish nation. It is reported that insurrectionary movements against the Russians have already begun at Volhynia and Podolia.

The further developments of the Telegraph.

We have not noticed in our former numbers the continued seven columns in which Duff Green exposes the deformity of his own party. We now propose to extract a few of the most precious periods.

The Telegraph must excuse the Editors of the Globe, Mr. Blair, and Amos Kendall, of conspiring in the first place to secure the election of Mr. Adams, understanding that Mr. Clay was to be Secretary of State, from whom they were to receive governmental patronage. But Mr. Clay baulking their expectations and refusing Kendall his demanded clerkship, they both wheeled their chariots and went for Andrew Jackson, under whom it appears they have been more successful. Of these things Green furnishes proofs by extracts from letters written to him and other individuals.

The next point which the Telegraph makes, is, that Van Buren, finding the Telegraph "too independent" to submit to his "dictation," resolved upon the establishment of a new press at Washington, which should advocate him for President. The Globe was established for that purpose. Previous to this, however, Van Buren was figuring for the Presidency; and on the 19th of December, 1829, an article was published in the New York Courier, nominating him.

"This publication," says Green, "produced much conversation in and out of Congress, on the subject of the Presidential election. No intelligent observer could hesitate to believe that Mr. Van Buren was organizing a party to push his fortunes then; but it was soon ascertained that, among the supporters of Gen. Jackson, in both Houses of Congress, he stood in a meagre minority."

"Finding that he could not take with Congress, Mr. Van Buren resolved upon a war with that body, and to insist upon the re-election of General Jackson. Accordingly, an article, unauthorized by General Jackson, was prepared for the Courier and Enquirer, positively announcing him as a candidate. When this came, I called on the President, and, having prepared a reply in accordance with his suggestions, read it to him before its publication. He approved of so much as related to himself, but admonished me that the criticism upon the Courier would provoke a reply; and he feared lead to angry discussion. This article, (which is the only one that I ever submitted to him) written upon his suggestion, adopting his own ideas, and nearly his own words, upon the subject of his being a candidate for re-election, has been the fruitful source of attacks; and from it have been drawn most of the argument to prove that Mr. Calhoun had resolved to become a candidate, and that he relied upon a union of anti-masons and federalists to bear him to the Presidency."

The Telegraph proceeds to prove that the Globe was established by the Van Buren interest, into which Kendall had insinuated himself by flattering Eaton, and working upon the prejudices of Jackson as to Mrs. Eaton. Thus the Globe Printer, having for his friends, Van Buren, Eaton and Barry, was to live on the patronage of the State, the War and the Post Office Departments, and then to intrigue for the purpose of obtaining the printing of Congress, when better auspices should favor.

Green asserts that the Globe lives on this patronage—that the government is made to feed it, and that without the departmental patronage, it could not be supported.

With this condensation of facts, which, we must grant, are well supported, we add some periods from the pen of Green.

"What does either Mr. Blair, Mr. Kendall, or Mr. Van Buren, care for the friendship, fame, or character of Gen. Jackson, after his name no longer presents the hope of 'emolument?' * * * Mr. Van Buren soon found that the public mind did not respond to the summons; that Congress was against him; and he began to move his wand for the next four years. * * * Who does not see that Mr. Van Buren has fallen prostrate, and now worships at Mammon's shrine? Who does not see that, under the pretence of friendship to Gen. Jackson, the Globe is offering him up as a victim to atone for Mr. Van. Buren's offences against the Bank of the United States?—

* * * This has been Mr. Van Buren's game; professing to be opposed to nullification, his object has been to drive South Carolina to the verge of disunion, that he might have the credit of opposing it. * * *

Had the country been fully informed—had his (the President's) original friends, of whom Mr. Kendall spoke so contemptuously, been aware of that which has brought the republican party to the verge of dissolution—had they known the whole truth, they would have spoken to him in a language which would have dissolved the spell that now shuts out from him the true expression of public opinion. My apology for speaking now, is, that I cannot mistake its current. Every one is inquiring why it is that the President of the People, so strong in their affections in the first year of his administration, was in a minority in Congress; and why it is, that his best friends are apprehensive that it will be difficult to accomplish his re-election. * * *

I might moralize upon my position. I might say to my readers, that not content with depriving me of the patronage of the public officers, the agents of the Globe, are engaged in hunting up my subscribers, and persuading them to substitute that paper for this. A government paper got up and maintained by the public Treasury, and confessedly controlled by the government officers. * * * I know that it will be charged that I have deserted General Jackson, and that this publication will be cited as a proof. It is not so. My desire is to save him. He is on a precipice, and if he does not cast off those who have abused his confidence his fame, which I have cherished as a bright inheritance for his country, will be shipwrecked, and with it the fairest hopes of the republican party."

RHODE ISLAND.—At the recent State election in Rhode Island, the National Republican candidate for Governor was chosen, by about one thousand majority. The entire Clay ticket for Senators is likewise chosen by about 1000 majority, and the House of Delegates will consist of 44 anti-Jackson and 26 Jackson members. Last year the Jackson party had a majority in the State Legislature, on joint ballot. LEWEL H. ARNOLD, was the republican candidate for Governor, and JAMES TURNER, the Jackson. In Providence, the votes were for Arnold 823, for Turner 1290.—"Jacksonism is forever down in the resolute little State of Rhode Island."

The Jeffersonian complains that the Anti-American System men are called "the British Party." The Pennsylvania Jackson men will justify the expression. But let us look to the editor of the Jeffersonian. Did he not put his name upon record against the following resolution offered by Mr. Dummer in the House of Representatives last winter?

"Resolved, That it is expedient by wise laws to protect the industry of our country from foreign influence, foreign industry, and foreign skill."

The whole Jackson party went with him; and what is the inference but that they are opposed to 'wise laws' for the protection of American industry. If such a party do not deserve the name of "the British Party," we greatly misapprehend the definition of terms. *Adv'r.*

A CARD.

A grateful heart speaks not its self in words: But shows its energies in useful works, It renders first to God, Proprietor, And then to man, his favor'd Almoner.

MR. GOODNOW.—The subscriber desires through the medium of your paper, to express his gratitude for many tokens of kindness received from his friends in Norway. They are too numerous to be here specified; though I doubt not they are registered in peace, together with the names of all who have given to Christ's little ones in the name of a disciple. It is the hope they will there be rewarded, and not the consideration of earthly bounties derived from their kindness, which affords me most pleasure. I acknowledge myself benefited, and heartily rejoice that the great blessing is thus. My prayers shall be that they may never fail of obtaining the commendation of Christ by seeking that of men.

May I never fail to be benefited through their prayers, which shall also come up for a memorial before God, on their behalf.

H. A. MERRILL.

Norway, April 26, 1831.

MARRIED.

In Hampstead, L. I. the Rev. Wm. Heart to Miss Lydia H. Moore.

Who ever heard the like before? She's got two Hearts and he's got Moore. In Providence, Mr. George F. Drown to Miss Ann Whiting.

Is it not strange that George should wish To taste so fair, so sweet a fish; But it surprises all the town, That love could make a Whiting Drown.

DIED.

In Rumford on the 24th ult. Mr. Joseph Berry. He was found dead lying in a small brook, by the side of the road, with his face downward. It is supposed he lay down to drink and fainted.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, Portland, April 20th, 1831.

WHEREAS a sum "not to exceed one thousand dollars in each year for the term of four years, from the twenty third day of March," 1831, was appropriated by a Resolve of the Legislature, passed March 18th 1831—"for the instruction and education of the indigent Deaf and Dumb, in the State of Maine; to be expended by the Governor and Council, at their discretion in defraying in whole, or in part, the expense of placing at the American Asylum, such unfortunate persons, as may appear the most suitable subjects for education at such Institution"—I have been directed by an Order of Council to give notice thereof, in such of the public newspapers in this State, as publish the Acts of the Legislature; and in order to enable the Governor and Council to carry said Resolve into effect, to request those who are desirous of availing themselves of the bounty of the State, (or of securing any portion of it for the benefit of their friends), and are qualified to enter the Asylum, to make application to the Governor and Council, on or before the first day of July next.

"TERMS AND CONDITIONS" on which pupils are admitted into said Asylum, taken from the Report of the Directors.

EXPENSE.

The Asylum will provide for each pupil, board, lodging and washing; the continual superintendence of health, conduct, manners and morals; fuel, candles, stationary and other incidental expenses of the school room, for which, including tuition, there will be an annual charge of one hundred and fifteen dollars.

In case of sickness the necessary extra charges will be made.

PAYMENT.

Payments are always to be made six months in advance for the punctual fulfilment of which, and the continuance of the pupil for two years, except in case of sickness or dismissal by the Directors, a satisfactory bond will be required.

TERM, PUPILS RECEIVED FOR. No pupil will be received for a less term than two years, and no deduction from the above charge will be made on account of vacations or absence, except in cases of sickness.

QUALIFICATIONS.

Each person, applying for admission, must not be under ten nor over thirty years of age; of good natural intellect; capable of forming and joining letters with a pen legibly and correctly; free from any immoralities of conduct, and from any contagious disease. A satisfactory certificate of such qualifications will be required. It is earnestly recommended to the friends of the Deaf and Dumb, to have them taught how to write a fair and legible hand before they come to the Asylum. This can easily be done, and it prepares them to make greater and more rapid improvement.

For the information of those who may be able to defray a part of the expense, themselves, the following extract of a letter, in answer to inquiries made by me as to the expense of clothing, &c. from Mr. Weld, the Principal of the Asylum, is submitted.

"As to the expense of clothing per year at the Asylum I can only say, that if a pupil comes well furnished with Winter and Summer clothes, which is expected (and should always be the case) the expense of keeping up his supply, will not probably, in any one year, be more than from fifteen to twenty-five dollars."

It was further stated by Mr. Weld, that in cases where the Legislature defrays only for a part of the expenses of a pupil, a bond is required of "the parent or guardian," for a faithful discharge of all other necessary expenses.

ROSCOE G. GREENE, Secretary of State. 472m

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting NATHAN PRATT a Pauper, on my account, as I have made suitable provision for his support, and shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

LUTHER PERKINS.

Oxford, May 4, 1831. 47

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business, an active Boy from 16 to 18 years of age. One who has a good education and can well recommended will receive good encouragement. Observer Office, May 11. Also by Mrs. H. W. Goodnow, a young Lady, at the Millinery and Mantua-Making business.

Spring Goods.

G. C. LYFORD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has received his full Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods for the Spring trade, which, with his stock before on hand, comprises as great a variety of Dry Goods as can be found in Portland, and which he will engage to sell at the lowest prices. The Stock, at present consists, in part, of the following articles:—

275 Yds. BROADCLOTHS of different colors and qualities; 500 yds. CASSIMERES and SATINETS of different colors and qualities; 4000 yds. Calicoes from 12 1/2 cts. to 2s. of different colors and qualities; 4000 yds. Brown Sheetings and Shirtings; 1000 " Bleach'd do. do. 500 " Gingham and Checks; 400 " Tickings; 700 lb. Warp Yarns first quality; 40 doz. Cotton and Worsted Hosiery; 40 " Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk, Kid and Leather Gloves.

—ALSO—

5 1/4 London Blk. Bombazines—Silk Flag and Bandanna Hdks.—Fancy Silk—Gauze and Crape Hdks., a rich assortment—a fine assortment of plain and figured Cambricks and Muslins for Dresses—Plain, Corded and Check'd Pink Gingham—English and Scotch Gingham, a good assortment—French Printed Gingham and Printed Muslins, elegant—rich Thibet, Poplin, Barage and Oscarene Hdks.—Merino, Raw Silk, Thibet, Valencia, Cashmere, Crape and Cassimere Shawls—Blk. and White Bobbinet Laces for Veils—a fine assortment of Blk. Lace Veils—Green Barage and Crape for Veils—plain and fig'd Swiss and Book Muslins—Irish Linens—Linen Damask—Birdseye and Russia Diapers—Brown Battiste and Bonnet Cambrics—Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons—Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Edgings—Footing Laces—Blk. Nankin & Canton Crape—Silk, Cotton and Valencia Vestings—Furniture and Common Dimities—Cold Cambricks Blk. Bombazette and Circassians—Scarlet and Green Bombazette—Blue Jeans—Rouen Cassimeres—Plaid and Woolen Table Cloths—Blk. French Crape—Super Silk and Cotton Umbrellas—Common Silk and Cotton ditto—Blue, Scarlet and Orange Circassians—Brown and blk. Linens—Paddings—Buckram—Sewing Silks—Twist—Sewing Cottons—Cotton and Linen Flags.

—LIKEWISE—

LEGHORNS—NAVARINOS—Boxford Straw BONNETS and French Travelling BASKETS. Portland, April 30, 1831. 6w46

SPLENDID NEW GOODS.

HENRY POOR,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND.

HAS just received from New-York and Boston, a great variety of Plaid, Striped Twill'd and Cold Gro de naples and Sarsnettes elegant Gingham—Mull, Swiss, Nankook, Oriental Check and Striped Muslins for Dresses—nice and cheap Calicoes—fig'd Josephines—Parisianes and Palmyrennes for Dresses—lots Fancy Hdks.—Patchwork by the pound—Travelling Baskets—Laces—Quillings—Ribbons—Bonnets—Gloves—Hosiery—Drillings—Jeans—Gloves—Mits—Hosiery—Super & Common CARPETINGS—&c. &c., making a greater variety of rich Fancy and Staple Goods than was ever before offered by the subscriber. May 2. 463w

Wanted

BY the subscriber, an active and industrious BOY from 15 to 17 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Shoemaking Business. One that can come well recommended will meet with good encouragement. RUFUS F. BEAL.

Norway Village, May 2. 46

Blanks

FOR SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS, JUST printed, conformably to the Laws now in force, and for sale by the subscriber. Also, a general assortment of Blanks for towns.

ASA BARTON, Agent. Norway, May 3. 3w46

NOTICE.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of Feb. last, DAVID GORHAM AUSTIN, ag'd 17 years—this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date. THOMAS AUSTIN.

Green, April 26, 1831. 46

Carding Machine.

FOR Sale one NEW CARDING MACHINE, made in the best manner, on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber at Brunswick, Me. NOAH HINKLEY.

March 28th, 1831. 43

JUST published and for sale at BARTON'S, Memoirs of the Life of JOHN CALVIN, to which is prefixed a brief sketch of the history of the Reformation.

A Guide to the reading and study of the HOLY SCRIPTURES, by Augustus Herman Franch, A. M. The GOSPEL worthy of all acceptance; or, the duty of Sinners to believe in Jesus Christ. Short MEMORABLE DISCOURSES, or Monthly Concert Lectures. BIBLICAL DIALOGUES between a Father and his family: comprising Sacred History, from the creation to the death of our Saviour Christ.

POETRY.

From the American Traveller.

LINES WRITTEN IN AN ALBUM.

The flower that blooms the brightest
Is doomed the first to fade,—
The form that moves the lightest
In earth is soonest laid,—
The bird that sings the sweetest
First droops away and dies,—
And happy hours are fleetest
Beneath the lower skies.

The vow that's sealed the strongest
Will soonest wear away,
And things will last the longest
Which soonest should decay,
The heart that ne'er knew trouble
Has every thing to learn,—
For life is but a bubble
From the cradle to the urn.

There is a world of glory
Where pleasure never dies,
Where the youthful and the hoary
With praises rend the skies;
Where crystal streams are leaping
O'er the crimson onyx stone,
And where the voice of weeping
Is never, never known.

Then, maiden, may you cherish
That pearl of matchless price,
Which, when your form shall perish,
Can buy you Paradise;—
Where night's dark shadows never
Fall down upon the plain,
And where the saints forever
With crowns of glory reign.

THE MARINER.

BY MRS. ELIZA WALKER.

Soft glides the sea,
Bounding and free
Dance the blue waves as they rush to the shore;
O'er vale and height
Gleams the moon bright,
Gaily the mariner plies the swift oar,
Singing a while—Ere the sun lights the main,
Land of my birth, I shall greet thee again!

Night wears away,
Sullen and gray,
Frowns the dark sky o'er the wild restless deep
Lightning's red flash,
Thunder's loud crash,
Now quicken the peal. Go, mariner, weep!
Haply, I deem, though the sun lights the main,
Its rays to thy land shall not guide thee again!

Tempests are fled,
Morning hath shed
Light from her eye, and balm from her breath;
All things rejoice—
Where is the voice
Of the mariner now? It is silent in death!—
The vessel went down ere the sun lit the main,
And he trod not the land of his fathers again!

On the Baltimore Minerva has a "Chapter on Fools," from which we take the following:

I saw a youth once take a spade,
And labor all the day
IN THROWING SUNSHINE IN THE SHADE
Upon a sack of hay.
Thought I, that youth's a noble fool;
But a greater fool is he
Who thinks he'll do his stomach good
By drinking heartily.
A man, I've often heard it told
When I stood on boy's legs,
Once killed a noble goose to get
At all her golden eggs.
Thought I, he was a monstrous fool;
But a greater fool is he
Who stakes his little all for one
Chance in a lottery.

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

Messrs. Eaton & Severance.—A rumor is abroad in our neighborhood that the men who have been about this part of the country buying up the wool which is now on the sheep, are British agents, sent to get the wool from our factories, so that there may not be a supply to keep them at work, and thus ruin the American manufacturers, and make a good market again for their own cloth. You are doubtless possessed of correct information on this subject—do tell us what you think of it. Can it be true, or is it a mere "Jackson story?"

A READER OF THE K. J.

Minot, April 20.

[We suppose our correspondent is in earnest, for he has paid the postage like a gentleman. Considering, however, that large quantities of wool are imported into the country to supply our factories, paying 4 cents per lb. duty, and fifty per cent. ad valorem besides, it is not probable that British agents will buy our wool to carry to England, since they would incur a clear loss of about sixty per cent on all the wool they purchased in this manner. Our own flocks are not sufficient to supply our factories, and hence agents are engaging this year's fleeces before they are sheared. All the lambs should be reared this year, for more factories will be erected as the supply of wool increases, and thus the demand will be kept up. By the way, dealers tell us that wool in this State is not brought to market in so good order, not so clean and well washed, and does not bring so good a price, as wool from more western states. This is an evil which can be remedied.]

Kennebec Journal.

A new Post Office has been established in Livermore called Livermore Falls P. O. Eliza Pettingill P. M. We understand it was rather a curious affair, and would appear singular under any other administration. There is quite a village at Livermore Falls, and some months ago the inhabitants thought a post office would be a great convenience; they held a meeting, agreed to petition for one, and unanimously recommended a person for the appointment. But it happened there was one solitary Jackson man in the village; and he, finding there was to be an office, thought it was no more than right that he should have it, as his share of the lawful spoils of victory. That is to say, he

was prepared to accept the appointment "for the honor and convenience of the Jackson corps," as the boys said who procured the designation of "Matthew G. Blakesley Esquire" as P. M. at Russell, Mass. Petition or recommendation he had none; but he applied to Mr. Cornelius Holland Representative in Congress from Oxford district, and Mr. H. did the needful for him, whether by certifying to his devotion to the cause, or how, we know not. The recommendation and request of the petitioners in favor of another person was set aside, and the true blue man rewarded.

Hallowell Advocate.

Great Ship Rail Road across the Isthmus of Suez.—The railway and steam engine appear destined to produce a great revolution in the affairs of the world.—What shall we say for instance to the astonishing feat wrought the other day on the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road? The majestic travelling six times between those two places, thus going over a distance of 180 miles in a day—and conveying backward and forwards 142 tons! There are ten such engines employed on the road.

But a project is now conceived of railwaying the Isthmus of Suez, and carrying over it vessels of the heaviest burden from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. A paper to this effect has been read before the Society of Arts in London. The vessels are to be placed upon the railway by means of Morton's patent slips, and then transported to the opposite sea by means of locomotive steam engines.—By such slips the vessel becomes a sort of amphibious carriage, and the steam wafers her gently, crew, cargo and all, over the plains of Egypt to her native element. It is said the difficulties of the enterprise are not greater than those encountered in the construction of the Manchester and Liverpool Rail Road—and that the Pacha of Egypt has actually employed and Engineer to inspect Morton's Patent Slip. What are we coming to next? Shall we canal or railway the Isthmus of Panama? moving bodily the whole mass of the vessel and cargo from the Mexican Gulf to the Pacific, instead of doubling Cape Horn? If our successors go on the next fifty years, and with the same accelerated velocity as we have done for the last fifty years, what prodigies will not be performed by human ingenuity? If we extend the calculation further onwards, where will be the limit to scientific improvement?

Outrage Punished.—Joseph R. Holbrook has been fined \$300, and sentenced to be kept in a cell on bread and water 30 days, and Austin Drury half that punishment, at Ravena, Ohio, for riding Holbrook's wife on a rail, her husband having previously broken into a house where she had fled, and induced her to come to him, promising to treat her better. He took her out doors, Drury following. Immediately on getting out, Holbrook commenced beating her with a hickory stick three feet long, and as large as a man's thumb. She escaped, ran into the house, and got into bed with the lady of the house. Holbrook followed, seized her by the hair, dragged her on the floor, out of the house, across a yard of five or six rods, and over a fence—dragging her the whole way by the hair, in a state of nakedness. He then commenced kicking her, Drury all the while encouraging him. They then set her astride a horse and commenced leading her round the house, each time exclaiming, "here's the victim!"

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—Schr. Susan Mary, Capt. John Davis, of N. Scotia, on her passage from St. John, to this port, went ashore at Beaver Harbor during the late gale, and all on board were drowned, with the exception of the master and one man. The following are the names of the persons lost.—Mr. Robert Morris, of this town, a worthy and industrious young man; his sister, Mary Morris; Hugh McDuffie; William Searl, of Campbellello, and James Barriss. All the bodies excepting the young woman's have been found, and decently interred at Beaver Harbor by Mr. A. N. Cross. The remains of Mr. Morris were brought to this place on Saturday last, and re-interred on Sunday.—Eastport Sentinel.

The late gale has been productive of many disasters. Buildings have been blown over; and vessels wrecked, with many lives lost. The schooner Warren which plies between Boston and New-York, was driven on shore at Block Island, and a crew and passengers consisting of over thirty persons, all lost. The schooner Boston (a Hartford packet) struck on the rocks; but her crew, nearly exhausted, were taken off by boats from the shore. The captain expired about half an hour before the boats got to the wreck, and was lashed to the mast.

We have lately seen an anecdote of Albert Gallatin, stating that he fell in love with his wife, (who was the daughter of a Pennsylvania farmer) on her agility in leaping a rail fence with a milk pail in her hand. What kind of a recommendation would this be in the eyes of a modern dandy.—N. Bedford Gazette.

A Good Wife.—No sensible man ever thought a beautiful wife worth as much as one that could make a good pudding. I wish all the girls knew this, for I feel a great interest in their welfare. [Certainly beauty is a desirable endowment, and a good pudding is "not slow." "No sensible man" ever found the cravings of hunger much abated by sitting down and gazing upon the features of a pretty wife.]

LOVE A LA MODE.—A widow and a widower were married in Franklin, Mass 8th ult. The husband had buried his wife in Franklin, at the age of 53, Nov. 21, 1830, and had eleven children left; and the wife had buried her husband in Medway, at the age of 50, May 13, 1830 having nine children left. [There will be some pudding wanted here, we "calculate." Beauty would go a very little way towards staying the stomachs of such an army.] Essex Reg.

SORE EYES. A correspondent of the Chr. Advocate, states, that essence of peppermint, applied lightly to the eyes when closed, is a good remedy for their soreness. He mentions one instance, of a man between 60 and 70 years of age who was obliged to use his spectacles to assist his sight when about his common labor, who by the application of the essence of peppermint had his eye sight restored so that he could read common print without those helps.

The following description of France was published during the phrenzy of the French Revolution in 1793:

FRANCE.
Monarchy
Throne.
SAVI
Religion.

Explanation.—France—Monarchy overthrown—Laws reversed—and Religion put on one side.

BURYING ALIVE! The Northampton Courier mentions that in the gale of Friday the 15th ult. the gable end of an unfinished brick building in Amherst, was blown down and fell upon the roof of an adjoining store; the roof yielded to the immense pressure, broke through and fell upon a bed, in which were two men sleeping, thus burying them under a load of bricks and broken timbers. Fortunately, however, the post of the bed received the first and heaviest pressure of the falling materials, and thus saved the lives of the young men. They were unable to extricate themselves, but by their outcries, brought assistance, and were rescued from their perilous situation.

The Washington correspondent of the Portland Advertiser, mentions in one of his recent letters, that a boy about 17 years of age, has been appointed a purser in the navy, to the exclusion of numbers of meritorious men with families and with all the qualifications necessary for the office. But this is not all. The oldest pursers, who have been in service for twenty years and more, have been ordered to small vessels, while this boy has been ordered to a seventy-four.

The National Debt is now reduced to about thirty-seven millions, and in three years more, with proper economy, the whole debt will be liquidated. How proudly must America stand among the nations of the world! Without a national debt—without direct taxation, and possessing a revenue more than sufficient by millions of dollars to defray the expenses of government.

The Argus and its echoes are troubling themselves much about their opponents. Be assured, gentlemen, in good time, you shall have a candidate for Governor. Be concerned for yourselves, when your party is blown hitherward and thitherward by every wind. The true Republican party is consolidated and its strength though not turbulent is yet Macedonian. Adv'r.

The bridge, over Connecticut River at Cheshire, New-Hampshire, was swept away by the ice on the 25th ult. It fell about half past 9 o'clock in the evening, and soon after a traveller drove on it for the purpose of crossing. The toll gatherer told him to stop, but the man replied, "I go by the year," and would have kept on had not the former discovered the means to make him sensible of his danger.

PROVIDENCE FACTORY

YARN,

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, GINGHAMS, BEDTICKING, STRIPES, Threads, Knitting Cottons, &c. &c. to gether with a large assortment of Leather and Morocco

SHOES,

warranted good.

ALSO—Men's and Boy's CAPS, Traveling TRUNKS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c. &c. sold wholesale and retail, by HENRY BAILEY, Exchange-Street, No. 3, Deering's Buildings, PORTLAND. 15

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. Dec. 7.

Carding Machine

FOR sale one single Carding Machine and four Pickers for wool—Also, 3 Circular Clap Board Machines.

The above machinery is new and of good workmanship. Terms liberal—inquire of NAHAM HOUGHTON or GEORGE EARLE. Brunswick, April 13, 1831. 3m44

Cart Wheels, &c.

FOR sale cheap, one pair of White Oak CART WHEELS—4 Woolen Wheels—an assortment of Joiners' Tools—1 Sword—2 Epaulets—2 Brass Pistols—1 sash—1 Feather—2 Military Hats—1 Belt—which will be sold low at a great bargain if applied for soon. ASA BARTON, Agent. Norway, April 19. 44

PROSPECTUS

OF THE COMIC MIRROR: Illustrated by upwards of TWO HUNDRED Caricatures, Sketches, and Comic Engravings, combining all the interest and spirit of the Domestic and Foreign Comic Annuals, and Laughable Drolleries.

PRICE ONLY \$1.50 PER ANN.

The public have how before them the Prospectus of a work of which Wit and Humor, are to constitute the principal ingredients. The publisher has observed the avidity with which productions of similar pretensions, are sought after, notwithstanding their laden attempts at wit have been disfigured by coarse vulgarity, and too often evinced an utter disregard of decency, unbecomingly that

Immodest words, admit of no defence, For want of decency, is want of sense.

The favorable disposition which the public have so constantly manifested towards similar attempts to amuse and entertain, has convinced the publisher that a well conducted and pleasing mélange of Wit and Humor, will be extensively patronized. Under this impression he has made extensive arrangements, to procure at great cost, the best productions of a humorous nature both at home and abroad, including the comic works of Hood, Crickshank, and other genuine sons of Comedy; the Looking Glass, an amusing and unique affair, with numerous other laughable and mirth-inspiring subjects.

It is impossible, nor shall we think of attempting to give in a mere prospectus, an adequate idea of the variety and spirit which it shall be the constant aim to infuse into the pages of the COMIC MIRROR. It will be satisfactory, however, to show, by the testimony of the most distinguished physician, that invalids of almost every description will derive benefit from our labours; particularly those who are afflicted with weak nerves, lowness of spirits, and complaints of a dyspeptic or bilious nature. To these our work will prove invaluable, and the smile of good humor which will brighten the countenance, and the sense of inward satisfaction and self-placency which will assuredly put our patients in the best of humor with themselves and with the world, will induce them to throw forthwith, their bottles, pills, and "physic to the dogs."

We can only specify among the general and diversified topics of the future pages of the work:

Touche at the Pride, Whims and Follies of the Times, in which the lash of satire will be used with unsparring severity; but always in such general terms, and with such perfect good nature, as to give no cause of personal offence.

Humors and vagaries of the Police Office, where human nature is exhibited in its true colours, and vice exposed in its naked deformity, only that the beacon may serve as a warning to the dissolute and vicious.

Doings of Folks about Town; the Ways of the World, and Peeps behind the Curtain; Caricatures; Tales of Humor; Sketches of Wit, and anecdotes of Celebrated Characters, men of Fancy and Fashion, who have nothing else to do but to entertain their neighbors, and inspire others with their flashes of Wit and merriment, which is "wont to set the table in a roar."

The whole will be illustrated by numerous Comic Engravings, executed at great expense, and which of themselves will furnish an inexhaustible fund of amusement, and may, better than any thing else, be taken up on a dull rainy day, or serve to beguile an hour which would otherwise pass heavily away.

TERMS.—Notwithstanding the heavy expense attending the publication of this singular and entirely unique work, the publisher has determined to put the subscription at the very lowest price at which it can possibly be afforded, confidently relying on an extensive patronage for remuneration. It will be published every other week, at only \$1.50 per annum, invariably in advance. Agents will be allowed a commission of fifteen per cent. on all remittances. No unpaid letters or orders without the amount of subscription will receive any attention, as the expense of the publication and the lowness of the subscription, will not warrant the publisher in doing otherwise.

Address S. R. KRAMER, Philadelphia. April 5, 1831.

WANTED, in payment for the Oxford Observer, 100 lbs. TALLOW.

JUST published and for sale at BARTON'S,

The YOUNG READER, to go with the Spelling Book, by John Pierpont, compiler of the Introduction to the National Reader, 'the National Reader,' and 'the American First-Class Book.'

The LIFE of SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D. comprehending an account of his studies; a series of his Epistolary Correspondence and conversations with many eminent persons; and various original pieces of his composition, never before published: by James Boswell, Esq.

A TREATISE ON KEEPING the HEART, selected from the works of the Rev John Flavel Natural and Experimental PHILOSOPHY, by the Rev. David Blair, illustrated with one hundred engravings on wood.

A UNION CATECHISM, founded upon Scripture history, designed for the use of individuals, families, and schools, by Joseph Emerson.

A new and complete DREAM DICTIONARY, arranged in alphabetical order; to which is added the invaluable secret of knowing future events, by charms and ceremonies.

WITCHCRAFT, or the Art of Fortune-Telling unveiled, by Wm. Frederick Pinchbeck.

The New-England FARMER, or a Compendium of Farmery, in four parts, wherein most of the Diseases to which Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep and Swine are incident, are treated of; with medical and surgical observations thereon, by Paul Jewett.

JUVENILE LYRE, or Hymns and Songs, Religious, Moral, and Cheerful, set to appropriate music; for the use of primary and common schools. May 3.

THE CONSTELLATION,

A PAPER DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, ENTERTAINING MISCELLANY, AND THE SPIRIT OF THE NEWS.

Published weekly, in the city of New-York, at \$3 per annum, in advance.

THIS PUBLICATION has now been established more than a year, and the objects proposed and the course pursued are too well known to require a word from us on that subject. Our only design at present is to solicit that increase of patronage which we trust our work deserves, and which we shall continue our endeavors to merit.

Testimonials in favor of the CONSTELLATION are daily returning upon us, in the shape of numberless requests for exchange from our brothers of the press, in flattering notices of its quality, and copious extracts from its pages. But with all these demonstrations of regard which delight the ear and please the eye, some more tangible proof of admiration—a proof which especially commends itself to the sense of feeling, in the shape of silver dollars or bank bills, accompanying the command "SEND ME YOUR PAPER!"—would be most acceptable.

In saying this, we would not be understood as complaining of a want of patronage. On the contrary, we are bound to say it is very flattering, and is steadily on the increase. But, like a man who impatiently watches the growth of a young and thrifty elm, which is to afford him shelter and comfort, we wish to increase faster.

The form of the CONSTELLATION was changed at the commencement of the present volume, from the folio to the quarto, which renders it convenient for preservation and binding. It is also printed on a larger sheet than during the first year. With these improvements and the engagement of an additional Editor of acknowledged talent, we cannot help thinking our paper at the low price of three dollars, as well worthy of patronage as any other now before the public.

LORD & BARTLETT.

New-York, February 18, 1831.

*Subscriptions for the above received at this office, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,

AGENT for Publishers of Books & Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality.

Portland, March, 1830. 45tc

Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Oxford Observer,
12,000 First rate SHINGLES;
200 Bushels WHEAT;
200 " CORN;
200 " OATS;
100 " RYE.
Also,—Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Peas, &c. &c.
April 12.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, AT TWO DOLLARS per annum, or, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.